OCI No. 2632/65

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY Office of Current Intelligence 13 September 1965

INTELLIGENCE MEMORANDUM

The India-Pakistan Situation (Report #36 - As of 4:00 P.M. EDT)

- 1. Heavy fighting continues north of Sialkot with Indian military spokesmen claiming that Indian forces now are within 2 miles of the city despite heavy Pakistan counter-attacks. Pakistan maintains that Indian forces have come up against an "impregnable wall." Both sides continue to escalate enemy tank losses with figures of now over 200 for each said to be destroyed, damaged, or captured. Fighting on the Lahore sector apparently is on a lesser scale. The Indian Defense Ministry asserts that the main Indian column is 5 miles east of Lahore. Pakistan forces reportedly occupy Indian territory in the Suleimanke area, some 45 miles southwest of Ferozepore.
- 2. Pakistan air attacks against several Indian targets have been reported, with the most important appearing to be against Indian airfields at Jodhpur and Jammu. Pakistan claims to have destroyed 6 transport planes at Jammu.
- 3. The US Consulate General in Bombay confirms the presence as of 13 September of the Indian aircraft carrier Vikrant in Bombay. Other reporting indicates that the Vikrant is there for refitting, estimated to take at the minimum $\frac{1}{100}$ days to complete.
- 4. There is no late news from East Pakistan. An Indian official informed Parliament in New Delhi today that the government would relax rules for the entry of minorities from East Pakistan, if necessary. He noted that as of now the government does not feel the situation for the Hindu minority is one which will cause an exodus from East Pakistan.

State Department review completed

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- 5. Indonesian efforts to assist Pakistan were jolted today when the government of Ceylon rejected an Indonesian request for clearance for military aircraft flying from Indonesia to Pakistan. Colombo insists that it will follow a completely neutral policy. Press reports state the aircraft would have carried personnel from the Indonesian Staff College to Pakistan.
- Ambassador McConaughy of the contents of a recent private conversation on 10 September with President Ayub and Foreign Minister Bhutto. According to the Iranian, Ayub expressed contempt for Sukarno and appeared realistic about Chinese cynicism in dealing with the present situation. Ayub is said to recognize the necessity of reaching some sort of understanding with the US and reiterated his willingness to come to Washington early in October if two obstacles could be overcome. The first dealt with the critical situation caused by the war but Ayub felt he could overcome this problem. The second problem involved getting him off the "Consortium hook" which could only be accomplished by some gesture from Washington that the US was prepared in principle to pledge support for the Consortium.

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8. A new statement calling for peace between India and Pakistan has appeared in TASS. The statement accuses the US of trying to exploit the conflict to divert attention from Vietnam. The Chinese Communist are the apparent targets in a denunciation of those nations making "incendiary statements" which further aggravate the military conflict.

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OCI No. 2002/65

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY Office of Current Intelligence 13 September 1965

INTELLIGENCE MEMORANDUM

The India-Pakistan Situation (Addendum to Report #36 - As of 5:30 P.M. EDT)

- 1. Indian Defense Minister Chavan told Ambassador Bowles early on 13 September that Indian troops were advancing steadily in the Sialkot area but were in defensive positions elsewhere. The Pakistanis were said to be still occupying two Indian villages north of Ferozepore.
- 2. Chavan claimed Pakistan's First Armored Division (located at Lahore) had been crippled but not destroyed. He stated Pakistan has committed most but not all of their ground force units in the Western sector. The Indians have about an equal number of men actually engaged in the fighting. Chavan felt that under present circumstances fighting could continue for some time.
- 3. On the subject of war aims, Chavan discounted any intention on behalf of his government to capture the city of Lahore. The main objectives, according to him, were (a) to disprove a Pakistani assumption that India can be "pushed around," and (b) to get rid of Pakistani pressures on Kashmir. The Defense Minister insisted his government had every reason to avoid spreading the war to East Pakistan.

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